Nippon Times

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VITAL AACHEN AREA AIMED BY U.S. UNITS IN LEFT WING DRIVE

Battle Undiminished in Maastricht-Ardennes Sector; Mid-Moselle Attack Slackens

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—Between Maastricht and Ardennes, the American 1st army maintained their attacks. Gravity center was clearly on the left wing where General Hodges is trying to drive his tank formations into the Aachen basin. At Maastricht as well as at Verviers he ran up against grim German resistance which he was unable to overcome. The right wing is still trailing behind far to the west in the central Ardennes. Its spearheads were engaged in heavy fighting with German troops disengaging eastward from the Lesse sector.

The American 3rd army operating more to the south shifted its main weight to the left wing which, in a thrust from the Arlon-Longwy region, crossed the Luxemburg border and after a costly march reached the city of Luxemburg. Owing to the shifting of forces, Patton's army pressure along the middle Moselle in the sectors of Hagendingen, Metz and Pont-a-Mousson slackened considerably.

German troops in the Flanders area continued to keep open the enemy's attempted encirclement while the bulk of the German forces withdrew to the area immediately south of the Scheldt estuary. At the same time, German rearguards engaged in combat with closely following Canadian troops at Bruges and on the Ghent-Bruges canal. Enemy pressure is now being exerted northward and northwestward between Ghent and Antwerp aiming to cut off the escape corridor to South Holland.

The battle raging in the great bend of the Albert Canal between Antwerp and Hasselt remained stationary during the week-end. Despite reckless attempts, the British 2nd army has not yet succeeded in crossing the canal on a broad front.

They are nevertheless trying hard to expand their bridgeheads especially at Beeringen. Weathering strong German artillery fire, the British attempted to cross the canal yesterday with tugboats and ferries northwest of Beeringen. Minor forces which gained a foothold were thrown back again by counter-attacking German troops and all tank attacks from the bridgehead were foiled by German paratroops. In this sector alone, the British have lost 52 tanks in the past few days. According to indications, however, increased enemy pressure in the direction of southeastern Holland is to be expected.

In the southern sector of the Western Front, German troops stationed at Plateau de Langres and south of Dijon were taken back eastward nearer to the Belfort gap. Vigorous attempts by the American 7th army to prevent this German disengagement movement from the flank or to block its way by launching an attack from the Besancon area have thus far all been frustrated.

German positions established between Doubs and the Swiss border were also exposed to strong enemy pressure in the area west and southwest of Montbeliard.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WARNED

Rumors of Reich Surrender or Peace Talks All False

Special to the Nippon Times

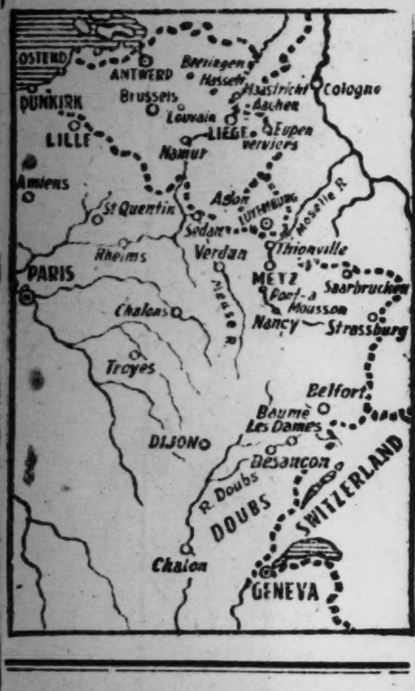
LISBON, September 11.—The U.S. Office of War Information, War Department and the Navy Department have warned the American public of the false rumors circulated of German surrender or of negotiations for surrender, according to a Washington report.

They issued the following statement: "False rumors of German surrender or of negotiations for surrender have already appeared. They may be expected to be more frequent from now on. Some of these enemy propagandists are attempting to cause confusion among the peoples of the United Nations and induce us to relax our efforts."

Massigli Made Envoy

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—President General Charles de Gaulle's new cabinet at its first meeting today approved the nomination of Rene Massigli, former Foreign Commissioner, as Ambassador to London, according to a Paris dispatch.



STRUGGLE FOR WARSAW CONTINUES ON E. FRONT

Battle on Lower Narev Spreads Southward—Soviet Pincer Drive Reportedly Collapses

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—The big battle which for days raged on the lower Narev, yesterday, spread across the Bug to the south. Strong Soviet reserve force attacked between the roads leading to Warsaw from Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk. Tank wedges and following-up infantry formations pushed in the direction of Radzimin and Siedlce obviously aiming to take Warsaw in a pincer operation. In extremely heavy fighting, however, the Soviet onslaught collapsed in front of the German defense line.

Equally bitter fighting continued in the triangle formed by the Vistula and San rivers north of the Carpathians. This battle which during the past three days, gradually developed from local engagements to a major struggle is apparently to break through the Beskide mountain range. Although suffering extremely high losses the Soviet thrust into the Beskides so far has failed to materialize.

Due north of Warsaw, heavy fighting is still going on between Ostrolenka and Lomza but the pressure has noticeably slackened. Pressure was felt only northeast of Ostrolenka, but here too, the Soviets failed to break open the German positions on the steep Narev bank.

The big battle for bridgehead positions in the Vistula bend has ended for the time being.

On the entire northern sector, the Soviets confined their activity to merely local fighting.

FIGHTING IN WARSAW ENDS

Uprising of Polish Rebel Army Against Germans Fails

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 11.—In a statement issued on September 11 General Bor, commander of the rebel Polish army in Warsaw, admitted that it has sustained so great losses that it has gone out of existence for all practical purposes, according to a London report.

The statement in part said:

"The Polish army within the city of Warsaw has lost 80 per cent of its strength in the past month of fighting. The losses among the leaders of the army are far greater."

The statement suggested that the uprising of the army to cause trouble for the Germans in Warsaw was a complete failure because of the denial by the Soviet Government of military support to it.

Reich Occupies Territories

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—The territories formerly occupied by the Bulgarian troops, have been taken over by German forces. A part of the Bulgarian divisions declared themselves willing to continue to fulfill their former duties involved by the alliance with Germany. Most of the Bulgarian formations were disarmed after the Bulgarian declaration of war without any trouble. The attempt made by two Bulgarian battalions to offer resistance was nipped in the bud.

Gandhi, Jinnah Confer

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Mahatma Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Muslim League, held their second conversation today at Jinnah's residence at Malabar Hill in Bombay, according to a Bombay dispatch. Nothing has as yet been announced concerning the talks, which it was learned are to continue at least two more days.

BRITISH FORCE IN ITALY STILL BEING HELD BACK

Attempts to Break Through to Northern Plain Area Continuously Frustrated

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—Though employing tremendous forces in repeated reckless attempts, the British did not get nearer to their objective of breaking through to the North Italian plains during the week-end. The situation in the eastern sector did not change during the past 24 hours.

Fighting was centered again on the high ground on the upper Conta River especially around the village of Gemmano which changed hands seven times. Finally, after paying enormous sacrifices, enemy troops gained a foothold in the ruins of the village, but the surrounding dominating hills continued to remain firmly in German hands.

During the past 24 hours, the Britishers, it is reported, employed more than 200 tanks in the Adriatic sector. In addition, British destroyers and torpedo-boats appeared off the coast to shell the German positions south of Riccione. German coastal batteries answered with vollies which set fire to two British torpedo-boats while the other vessels were dispersed.

In the meantime, disengagement of German troops in the Ligurian sector to prepared positions was completed without encountering much enemy pressure. The German wall guarding the Po plain is intact. This fact is likely to induce General Alexander to discontinue his frontal attacks and to try to overcome the German defense in upper Italy by outflanking operations, either by landing on the Adriatic coast or by increasing anti-Axis pressure against the Franco-Italian Alpine passes, all of which are still in German hands.

Furious Battle Continues

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—In the Adriatic sector, the battle on the ridges below Rimini at Coriano, San Savio, Croce and Gemmano continues with full ferocity, according to a Reuter report from the Italian front.

The British 8th army is encountering savage German counter-attacks and casualties are heavy on both sides.

In the Liguria sector, it is reported, that General Mark Clark's American 5th army have driven back the Germans into the Gothic line fortifications north and west of Florence and have cleared the important cities of Prato and Pistoia on the western flank.

SOVIETS TRAINING YOUTHS

350,000 Boys and Girls Being Sent To Technical, Railway Schools

Domei

MOSCOW, September 11.—For one month, from September 15 to October 15, 350,000 Soviet boys and girls of city and urban districts will be mobilized and trained at technical, railway and factory schools, the Soviet People's Commissariat Conference announced on September 7.

Of the 350,000 boys and girls, 280,000 will be trained at factory schools and 70,000 at railway and technical schools. Boys between the ages of 15 and 17 and girls between 16 and 18 will be sent to factory schools, while boys of 14 and 15 and girls of 15 and 16 will be detailed to railway and technical schools.

At present there are 1,600 factory, technical and railway schools and during 1943, 332,000 boys and girls were mobilized, according to the Izvestia. Since the opening of the Soviet-German War, a total of 1,800,000 boys and girls were mobilized and trained at these schools.

Rumania to Pay Dearly

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Soviet Russia will impose stiff terms on Rumania, the Exchange Telegraph on Monday evening reported, according to a Moscow dispatch. It added that Moscow political circles are of the opinion that Rumania would have to pay dearly for "having driven for years in the wrong direction" and stated that the Soviets in this respect are very "resolute."

Mrs. Chiang in New York

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek arrived in New York today by plane from Brazil and entered the Presbyterian Hospital at New York's Medical Center for medical treatment, according to a New York dispatch.

Throne Rewards Leaders of Various Bodies For Service Rendered During China Affair

In appreciation of their services rendered during the China Affair, His Majesty the Emperor was graciously pleased to confer decorations or silver cups on the leaders of the Imperial Reservists' Association, the Japan Red Cross Society, the Japan Women's National Defense Association and various shipping and newspaper publishing companies, it was announced simultaneously by the War and Navy Ministries, and the Bureau of Decorations today.

Those who were honored include the following: A set of silver cups each: General Ikutaro Inouye, president of the Imperial Reservists' Association; Vice-Admiral Naoe Nakano, vice-president of the Imperial Reservists' Association. The Second Class Order of the Double Rayed Rising Sun: Jisuke Shinoda, permanent councilor of the Imperial Reservists' Association. The Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure: Count Tsuneha Sano. The Fourth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure each; Noboru Otani, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Jihei Inouye, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. One silver cup: Shinjiro Kurokawa, president of the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha. The Second Class Order of the Double Rayed Rising Sun: Kamesaburo Yamashita, president of the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha. The Fifth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure: Keizo Tamura, president of the Japan Marine Products Company. One silver cup each: Taketora Ogata, editor-in-chief of the Asahi Shimbun; Matsutaro Shoriki, president of the Yomiuri Shimbun; Seiichi Ueno, president of the Asahi Shimbun; Nagataka Murayama, managing director of the Asahi Shimbun; Shingoro Takaishi, chairman of the board of directors of the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun. The Fifth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure: Baroness Nobu Muto, president of the Japan Women's National Defense Association.

ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL BEGIN QUEBEC PARLEY

To Stress War in Pacific; Stalin Invited But Declines To Attend

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill with their staffs arrived in Quebec this morning and began their second Quebec conference, according to a Quebec dispatch.

The two leaders met at the little Wolfes Cove station on the banks of the St. Lawrence and from there in separate cars entered the ancient citadel of Canada's oldest city. President Roosevelt was in an open car with his official host, the Earl of Atholone, Governor-General of Canada. Churchill followed in another car with Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada.

Concerning the Quebec conversations, Stephen Early, the President's secretary, told reporters: "This conference opening here today makes it appropriate to say that the President's recent inspection tour of the Pacific—his trip to Pearl Harbor and the Aleutians—and his conferences with Admiral Nimitz and General Douglas MacArthur, was a very necessary preliminary to this conference."

To Stress Pacific War

To the question whether that meant the Quebec deliberations would stress the Pacific war, he replied that he believed "that would be largely so." Early told reporters the conference "is largely if not exclusively military" and predicted the volume of news would be "disappointing" for security reasons.

This statement was substantiated by the fact that the British group includes Major-General R. E. Laycock, Chief of the British combined operations command. Observers cited this as indication of formulation of plans for the war in the Pacific.

Josef Stalin was invited to this conference but he declined because of "pressing duties attending the operations against Germany."

With them to their second Quebec conference in 13 months the President and Prime Minister brought their top-flight military men and legions of staff assistants for discussions of impending movements of both nations.

The American Chiefs of Staff are General George C. Marshall, army; Admiral Ernest J. King, navy; and General H. H. Arnold, air. In his personal party, Roosevelt included Admiral William D. Leahy, his personal chief of staff; Major-General E. M. Watson, military aide and Secretary; Vice-Admiral Ress T. McIntire, personal physician; Rear-Admiral Willson Brown, naval aide; and his press secretary Stephen Early.

High British Officials Present

The British delegation included Lord Leathers, War Transport Minister, Lord Cherwell, Paymaster-General, and the British Chiefs of Staff were Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Field-Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of General Staff; and Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Chief Air Staff. Others included Major-General R. E. Laycock, Chief of combined operations command; and General Sir Hastings Ismay, Chief of Staff to Churchill.

Other British participants who arrived from Washington today included Field-Marshal Sir John Dill, Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Lieutenant-General Gordon MacReady, and Air Marshal Sir William Welsh.

AIR ATTACK ATTEMPTED ON CENTRAL PHILIPPINES

2 Raiders Downed in Furious Battle—Fighting Still Raging on Omiyajima, Tinian

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 12.—A formation of about 130 enemy carrier-borne planes attempted to raid the central part of the Philippines on the afternoon of September 10. Promptly engaging in a furious intercepting battle, the Japanese Forces on the spot shot down two enemy planes and repulsed all the rest.

On the same morning, 30-odd B-25 bombers attacked Babo in the western part of New Guinea Island but were driven off after losing one plane.

Omiyajima, Tinian Fights Rage

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 12.—On Omiyajima and Tinian Islands, fighting is still raging locally. On the night of September 9, several tens of flare bombs were observed on both islands.

A combined formation of about 100 enemy carrier-borne fighter and bomber planes attacked our position on Yap Island yesterday afternoon but the raid proved a failure in the face of the Japanese counter-attacks.

PROBING PEARL HARBOR

Military Procurator and Party Arrive In Honolulu

Domei

PEARL HARBOR, September 11.—The Headquarters of the United States Pacific Fleet announced that the military procurator and his party have arrived today in Pearl Harbor to investigate at first hand the circumstances of the Pearl Harbor debacle pending trial by the navy court martial.

The American army and navy had finally given in to the demands of Congress that a trial be conducted to ascertain the truth of the Pearl Harbor affair and had appointed a court martial for each of the services. The navy court martial comprises of one officer on the active list as chief judge and several retired officers.

More Norwegians Leaving

Domei

OSLO, September 11.—The flight of the Norwegian civil population from northern Norway is daily increasing, according to the slogan "Sauve qui peut," writes the Aftonposten. There will be 200,000 Norwegian refugees without homes while the Soviets threaten to occupy the country.

Mexican Government Decides to Take Over Foreign Oil Interests

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—The Mexican Government announced its decision to confiscate foreign oil interests existing within the country to meet the domestic demand of fuel after the end of the war, according to a Reuter dispatch. The Mexican Supreme Court has decided on the confiscation of oil interests on the condition that compensation will be made to the alien possessors of these interests but no money will be paid for their vested rights.

CLOSING CEREMONY HELD FOR 85TH DIET SESSION

Gracious Imperial Rescript Granted; Prime Minister Honors Members at Luncheon

The closing ceremony of the 85th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet was held at 11 a.m. on Tuesday.

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and all other Ministers of State, Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, Vice-President of the House of Peers, Tadahiko Okada and Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Speaker and Vice-Speaker respectively of the House of Representatives, and the members of both Houses attended the ceremony. Prime Minister Koiso respectfully read the Imperial Rescript and handed it to Marquis Sasaki.

The gracious Imperial Rescript follows:

"We enjoin upon the members of the House of Peers and House of Representatives:

"We command the closing of the Imperial Diet today and appreciate your efforts in fulfilling your duty of assisting the conduct of State affairs by deliberating on bills of special urgency connected with the present situation in observance of Our Will."

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to receive in audience at 11:50 a.m. Tuesday in the Imperial Palace Prime Minister Koiso, other Ministers of State, Marquis Sasaki, Vice-President of the Upper House, Mr. Okada and Mr. Uchigasaki, Speaker and Vice-Speaker respectively of the Lower House, members of both Houses, members of Government Committees, Vice-Ministers, Cabinet secretaries, secretaries to State Ministers and high officials of the secretariats of both Houses.

In accordance with the established custom, Prime Minister Koiso held a luncheon party at his official residence at noon Tuesday for the Diet members, Government committeemen and higher officials of both Houses. The Prime Minister delivered an address expressing his appreciation to his 900 guests for the efforts made at the five-day session which was formally brought to a close the same day.

Marquis Sasaki Speaks

Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, Vice-President of the House of Peers, delivered the following greeting at the luncheon given by Prime Minister Koiso:

"I take the liberty of speaking on behalf of the members of both the House of Representatives and the House of Peers. However, before doing so, I have something to say of which I hope you will take proper note. President Matsudaira of the House of Peers, unfortunately, has been confined to his bed since the end of last month so that it falls to my lot, as Vice-President, to act as his proxy at this function.

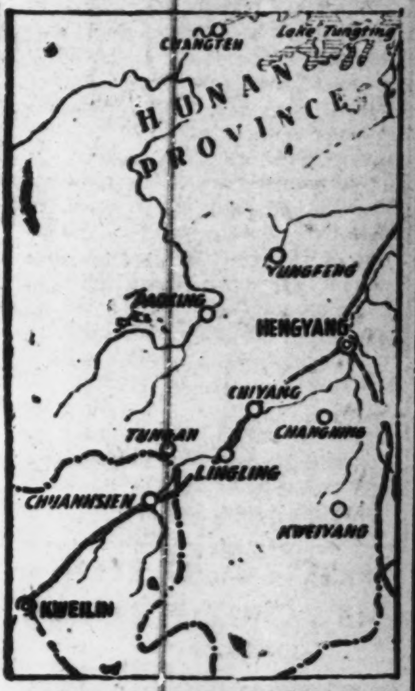
"We, the members of the House of Peers, are deeply grateful for the courteous greeting of His Excellency the Prime Minister. Needless to say, we are at present facing a very serious stage in the war situation. Though only a very few days had passed since its formation, the present Cabinet asked the Throne for the convocation of the 85th Extraordinary Session of the Diet, and it is indeed a source for mutual congratulation that in spite of the very short session, all of the budgetary bills for emergency measures to be taken in the present conflict were unanimously approved.

"It is also a matter for hearty congratulation that at the latest Diet session, the administrative policies of the present Cabinet were clearly proclaimed and public opinion frankly revealed, clearly manifesting the nation's determination to forge ahead with firm conviction in unfailing victory and with the spirit of unity. Moreover, it was manifested that the reason why Japan rose to its feet in this war was solely to maintain her very existence and, at the same time, for the lofty and realistic ideal of bringing freedom and prosperity to the various countries and peoples of Greater East Asia.

"With the golden opportunity for a decisive battle fast approaching, we, the Parliamentary members, have renewed our resolve to maintain firm conviction in sure victory and to march forward determinedly toward the realization of the war aims, in faithful observance of the gracious Imperial Will.

"I hope that the Government gives utmost efforts toward the workings of the new budget, so that nothing will be left to be desired.

"I offer my thanks on behalf of all those invited to the luncheon and pray that all the Cabinet Ministers will continue in the best of health."



JAPANESE CROSS BORDER INTO KWANGSI PROVINCE

Nippon Units Reach Chuanhsien, 100 Kilometers From Kweilin, Says A.P. Reporter

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—The Japanese Forces that had been advancing in a southwesterly direction along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway, after reducing Lingling, have already crossed the Hunan-Kwangsi border and reached Chuanhsien, the Associated Press correspondent in Chungking admitted in his report reaching here.

The A.P. reporter's dispatch follows:

"The headquarters of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces in India, China and Burma, yesterday indicated that the Japanese Forces advancing along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway had already crossed the border into Kwangsi Province and reached Chuanhsien, about 100 kilometers from Kweilin.

"Chuanhsien is a strategic base for the defense of south China.

"Concerning the fighting in the Chuanhsien sector, no mention has been made by the Chungking army authorities although they have admitted the Japanese advance into that area."

Preparing Kweilin Attack

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Concerning the operations of the Japanese Forces in China, the Reuter correspondent in Chungking made the following report:

"Chungking authorities believe that the Japanese advance into southwest China is being effected on a grand-scale with the aim of not only reducing Kweilin, the capital of Kwangsi Province, but also for the capture of Kunming, the terminus of the old Ledo Road as well as Kweiyang, the capital of Kweichow Province.

"Chungking also observes that the strategy of the Japanese Forces is being planned to meet the forthcoming anti-Axis general counter-offensive and that Japan will offer formidable opposition on the China continent."

Liuchow Airfield Bombed

By J. TSUTSUMI

Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST CONTINENTAL BASE, September 11.—Crack Units of the Japanese Air Force pursuing the raiding enemy planes at dawn today, bombed the Liuchow airfield and blasted five large-sized enemy planes, neatly parked in a row near the runway, and started a fire in one place. The Japanese planes carried out their attack despite the unfavorable weather conditions and the furious counter-fire from the enemy high angle guns. All our planes returned safely to their base.

HURLEY MEETS CHIANG

Soong, Stilwell Join Talks on Military Problems

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Major-General Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's personal representative, now on a mission to Chungking today conferred on military matters with Chiang Kai-shek, T. V. Soong, Chungking Finance Minister, and Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Forces in China, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, meanwhile met representatives of foreign business concerns including the Standard Vacuum Oil, and Associated Oil companies. He later met with C. H. Hsien, Director of the Electrical Power Section of the National Resources Board.

KOISO URGES NATION TO SPUR ENDEAVORS FOR VICTORY IN WAR

Vital Measures Clarified in Diet Will Be Speedily Realized, Says Statement

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, in a statement issued on Tuesday at the conclusion of the Imperial Diet session, exhorted the nation to greater efforts for the attainment of ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

The Prime Minister promised to carry out speedily and forcefully the various vital measures which the Government clarified at the Diet.

The statement follows, in gist:

"The Diet session which has been concluded today was convened in order to clarify the Government's stand, to inform the nation of the true aspects of the present war situation and to urge the people to accelerated exertions for replenishing the country's war power, both spiritual and material, for a decisive battle to come as well as for the deliberation and approval of the budgets for extraordinary military expenditure and increased production of foodstuffs.

"I am glad that the Diet members devoted themselves to sincere deliberation of the bills presented by the Government, thus fulfilling their weighty mission of assisting in the conduct of State affairs in observance of the gracious Imperial Will embodied in the Imperial Rescript granted on the opening day of the present Imperial Diet session.

"The Government, at the Diet session, frankly explained the war situation and domestic and external conditions, while the Parliamentary members gave free expression to their opinions. I was profoundly impressed by the rigorous resolve of the military, official and civilian circles to share together the weighty task of carrying on this war until its successful conclusion has been achieved.

"After obtaining Imperial sanction, the Government will immediately put into effect the budgetary bills which have been approved by the Diet and also will carry out speedily and forcefully the important measures for the uplifting of morale, solidifying of the national structure for unfailing victory, increasing the war power, boosting of foodstuff output, ensuring of nation's livelihood, strengthening of national mobilization for labor, strengthening of national defense and the utilizing of scientific techniques all of which the Government has undertaken to realize in the course of the Diet session.

"The war situation is indeed critical. Now is the time when the people of Japan should devote their total energy in their respective fields of activities with the spirit of 'Grand Concord.' Now is the time when they should realize ever more clearly their mission of crushing the enemy and of defending the sacred land of Yamato thereby to maintain the peerless national polity. Now is the time for them to renew their determination to guard and maintain the prosperity of the Imperial Throne.

"I sincerely wish that the Diet session which has just ended will prove to be a great opportunity for arousing the 100,000,000 people to fiery wrath against the enemy and to solidify the national structure for unfailing triumph."

3 LABOR STRIKES HIT TEXAS

Army Seizes 3 Vital War Plants; CIO Denounces Strikers

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 10.—A labor strike swept through three war-busy Texas companies along the Gulf coast, according to a Houston dispatch. The Humble Oil and Refining Company asked and obtained from the Federal Court in Dallas an injunction to restrain the Government from taking over the company's Ingleside refinery near Corpus Christi. The company said that the War Labor Board requested the issuance of an executive order to seize and operate the plant.

The U.S. army seized the Hughes Tools Company and two war vital plants early yesterday. It is also reported that 300 workers walked off the job from the Mosher Steel Company plant, and officials of the Congress of Industrial Organizations have called it an unauthorized strike.

U.S. SENATORS COMPETE IN IMPERIALISTIC AIMS

McKellar Suggests Acquisition Of Various Pacific Islands—Reynolds Wants More

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 11.—Three Southern Senators noted for their narrow outlook on the world began to feel the inward stirrings of manifest destiny last week, writes the magazine Time in the August 28 issue under the heading "Brotherly Greed," according to a Washington report.

First to express his views before the Senate was Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee who presented the following resolution which though brief carried diplomatic dynamite:

1. The United States should acquire all 1,400 Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific.

2. The United States should acquire Bermuda and all other islands in the West Indies now owned by European nations (the Bahamas, Jamaica, Inagua, Trinidad, Curacao, Gaudelupe, etc.)

3. The United States should acquire Galapagos Island now owned by Ecuador.

After going unnoticed for an hour this McKellar resolution was read again to the Senate by Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina who liked it so well that he enlarged upon it somewhat, declaring:

"I go further than Bermuda. I think we ought to take Bimini and Nassau which are only about fifty miles off the coast of Florida. Not only should we take the islands belonging to the British there, but we should discuss the appraised value of those islands and deduct their value from what Britain owes us as a result of World War I and World War II.

"As for our brothers of France, since they are so grateful for all the assistance we have given them, I think we should ask them to let us have the two small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the coast of Newfoundland. Moreover, if possible, we should make some agreement of a friendly nature whereby we might get a portion of Greenland and Iceland."

McKellar Goes Further

This was all very gratifying to McKellar except that Reynolds seemed to be running for a touchdown with McKellar's ball. Hastily rising to retrieve his own, Senator McKellar explained that he had intended to expand his ideas in a later speech. According to his way of thinking, not only was he in favor of the United States taking all the islands around the Panama Canal, but it might be, he added, the United States will need some islands further north.

Not to be outdone, Senator Reynolds launched out anew after Senator McKellar retired from the floor, enthusiastically exercising his imagination thus:

"There are two vast areas lying just north of Brazil which belong to the French and British. There is also a third parcel of land belonging to the Dutch. Thus, there are three different countries represented along the coast—the British, the Dutch and the French—all of whom owe money to the United States. It would be most appropriate for us to respectfully request them to let us have such coastal areas as we may want them for our own protection and for the protection of our brothers in the southern portion of this hemisphere."

Turning next to Galapagos Island, Senator Reynolds continued:

"The Ecuadorians are a very fine people. They are truly friendly people who really appreciate our friendship. I believe they could be easily persuaded to let us have Galapagos Islands. As for our brothers of Mexico, in previous discussions I suggested that it might be well for us to take up with them the possibilities of our acquiring Lower California. There is a large, deep body of water between the peninsula and the mainland of Mexico where a fleet might quite easily be hidden."

Veering from the south to the north, Senator Reynolds next began to wax lyrical as he proceeded to take up the question of Wrangell Island off the coast of Alaska. Mentioning its possible importance to future air routes, Reynolds reminded the Senate that the first landing on that barren snow-covered island had been made by the United States Navy in 1881 and that "while we are all friendly and shaking hands with one another in good spirit, it is the most opportune time for us to take up the matter of this island with Russia."

Fascist Properties Seized

Domei

MADRID, September 10.—In accordance with orders of the Bonomi regime, the Chief of Police in Rome has confiscated all the properties belonging to the leaders of the old Fascist Government, including those of Giuseppe Bottai, former Education Minister, Lieutenant-General Achille Starace, former Chief Secretary, Rossini, former Agricultural Minister, and the editor of the vernacular Regime Fasista.

Reich U-Boat Picks Up Crew of Scuttled Ship In Indian Ocean Area

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—The 136 crew members of a German blockade-runner, which had to be scuttled in the Indian Ocean to prevent its fall into enemy hands, were saved by a German submarine and after 11 adventurous days were disembarked at an unnamed friendly port. Karl Emil Weiss, war reporter, states that immediately after the scuttling of the ship, a German submarine appeared among the lifeboats and quickly picked up all survivors. Just as the last man was being picked up, the underseacraft was attacked by enemy naval vessels. However, by clever handling, the submarine commander was able to avoid the enemy's attacks and brought the survivors safely to port.

JAPANESE SMASH ENEMY IN VICINITY OF LUNGLING

Ammunition Shortage Handicaps Chungking Forces Which Suffer Continual Losses

By K. SUZUKI and S. FUJII
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, September 12—Embarrassed over the furious and relentless Japanese attacks, the enemy 11th army corps in the neighborhood of Lungling, mustering its entire strength along the Nu River, is desperately attempting to check the Japanese advance by incessantly bombarding the Japanese first-line positions. However, the enemy is apparently suffering from shortage of ammunition occasioned by the rainy season, and his attempt is being frustrated by the Japanese.

On September 4, a Japanese Army Unit repulsed the enemy who attacked the Ilatien area south of Lungling, after inflicting considerable damage. On September 5, the Japanese surprise-attacked the enemy at Shuangpo and accounted for 70 enemy dead including officers. The same day, another Japanese Unit, which assaulted the enemy at Wanpa, south of Lungling, also severely attacked the remnants of the newly-organized 39th division and killed 170 Chungking soldiers.

On the other hand, against powerful enemy units who came attacking in an attempt to recapture Mt. Komatsu, an important position outside Lungling, a Japanese Unit on the spot, though outnumbered, put up a gallant fight causing over 200 enemy casualties.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 11

In the Brugges sector up to the area northwest of Hasselt, our fighting groups smashed all enemy attempts to enlarge his bridgeheads across the Albert Canal. In the penetration area of Beeringen, our paratroops in a surprise thrust on the British flank destroyed a large fully laden transport column blowing up ammunition depots and fuel dumps. In the course of the fighting during the last few days in this area, 52 British tanks were destroyed, most of them by close-range weapons. Heavy fighting is going on there against an enemy who is pushing further to the north with his tanks.

Toward the Vierviers-Metz line, the enemy is pushing against our rearguards on a broad front and numerous thrusts were beaten off.

Strong enemy attacks against the land front of Le Havre continued all day and night and only after heavy fighting did the enemy succeed in achieving a slight penetration which was sealed off but the enemy suffered heavy losses.

To the north of Mont Cenis, and on the Maddalena Pass, our troops captured important height positions.

Off the English coast and in the Channel, U-boats sank 11 enemy vessels totaling 43,000 tons as well as one destroyer, one frigate and one minesweeper. Three other transports and one destroyer were heavily damaged by torpedo hits and the sinking of some of these vessels can be assumed.

Escorting vessels of our navy shot down six enemy fighter-bombers over the German Bight and in the Mediterranean.

On the Italian southern front, our detaching movements at the Apennine line were concluded according to plan and without enemy pressure, while on the eastern wing, our troops again yesterday frustrated all enemy attempts at breaking through.

In the southern and southeastern parts of Transylvania, German and Hungarian troops repulsed renewed Soviet attacks. Heavy offensive and defensive battles were fought at Sanok and Krosno yesterday.

In the Warsaw area between the Vistula and Narev, the enemy resumed his attacks using strong battleplane formations but his attacks were frustrated by our army troops and Waffen S.S. Northeast of Ostrolenka, too, fierce Soviet attacks were repulsed and dents sealed off in counter-attacks.

In the far north, numerous enemy attacks in the Kandalaksha sector collapsed with losses to the enemy and during the night, our bomber and battleplane formations successfully raided the Soviet supply traffic in the Baltic front.

Enemy bombers made a daylight attack on southwestern and southeastern German territory. Ulm, Heilbronn, Stuttgart, Nuremberg and Vienna were particularly hit and 45 enemy aircraft including 29 four-engined bombers were shot down. Some enemy planes last night bombed Berlin.

REICH SAVANTS ACTIVE IN VITAMINS RESEARCH

Butter Output Increased by Giving Yeast As Extra Diet To Animals

Though vitamin research is a relatively new science, many vital discoveries have been made in this sphere of work during the last 20 years, declared Dr. Willi Rudolf of Karlsruhe, according to a recent dispatch from Berlin.

The founding of a state institute for testing and investigating vitamins will provide this important modern field of research in Germany with a building of its own. Until the new institute is completed, however, extensive experimental work is being carried on the Zoo-physiological Institute of Leipzig University under the direction of the famous food physiologist, Professor Scheunert.

In 1941, a new scientific journal Vitamins and Hormones was founded as the organ of this field of research. In addition to the original articles by expert investigators, this journal contains surveys of and comments on an increasingly large number of current German and foreign publications on nutrition and dietetics and is similar to the Swiss journal Zeitschrift fur Vitaminforschung of several years standing.

Compared with other branches of science, vitamin research is to be considered as occupying a middle place between chemistry, biology, and medicine. The University Institute of Food Chemistry at Frankfurt-on-Main has for many years past made valuable contributions to this branch of research. The former director of this institute, Professor Tillmann, in cooperation with foreign scientific experts, discovered vital properties of that substance which since 1932 has been known as vitamin C.

Vitamin Problems Manifold

Manifold are the scientific problems awaiting a solution in the field of vitamin research. Only recently another discovery was made that will occupy the attention of scientists for some time to come. Vitamin research namely has found out that by giving a small amount of yeast or vitamins B-1 and B-2 contained in it as additional diet to normally fed animals, the fat content of milk will show an increase of 25 per cent in summer and of 30 per cent in winter. In view of the fact that an increase of 13 per cent in the production of butter would be sufficient to fill the gap in Germany's fat production, the vital significance of this discovery at once becomes manifest.

The question now arises as to whether the feeding experiments of a few weeks could be extended permanently without causing any marked change in the results, whether all breeds of cattle react in the same way to the addition of vitamins, and whether permanent feeding experiments might or might not produce unfavorable secondary symtoms. It is an established fact that additional amounts of vitamins in food produce excellent results both in the case of human beings and animals and this has induced medical men to make wide use of vitamin preparations.

On the other hand, however, our knowledge of man's optimal need of particularly vital accessory substances is still deficient. American investigators have drawn up a formula with a view to assessing the need of vitamin B. These formulas, however, are useless once the composition of food departs from normal.

Since the need of vitamin B is increased when large amounts of carbohydrates are consumed, and is less in the case of an increased consumption of fats, it would appear impossible to determine the absolute requirements. This is a problem for investigators similar to that of determining the optimal amount of vitamin C for which no standard value has as yet been assessed. Inhabitants of countries in the far north, for instance, require less antiscorbutics than do dwellers in our latitude and so we are justified in assuming that in the case of vitamin C, certain other factors connected with environment play an intimate role. For this reason Professor Scheunert proposes the carrying out of a series of systematic experiments on human beings.

Vitamin Contents Vary

Beside these problems there are equally important chemical problems: what factors have a decisive influence on the presence of vitamins in foodstuffs? If anyone were to take the trouble to study all that has been written on the presence of vitamin C in apples as the writer himself has done in his Treatise on Vitamin C and Nutrition (Vitamin C und Ernaehrung), he would find the result distinctly surprising: The amount of vitamin C varies between 0.1 and 49.2 milligrammes in 100 grammes of fresh substance. Whereas in one kind of apple vitamins are only present in very derogatory amounts, in another there are sufficient vitamins to meet the daily need, today assessed at 50 milligrammes. The same applies to vegetable products.. For this reason it is essential to grow fruits and vegetables not only rich in vitamins but containing all other important properties also.

One of the primary tasks of the new research institute will be to determine what factors besides the kind of fruits or vegetables influence the amount of vitamins present, whether prevalent conditions during certain periods of vegetation, the quality of the soil, irrigation, climate, etc. play an intimate role or not. As Professor Scheunert has repeatedly stated, fertilization does not influence vitamins B, A and antiscorbut substances.

The new institute will undertake the large-scale testing of foodstuffs with a view to ascertaining the amount of vitamins present. Methods will thereby be improved, for methods in general use today frequently produce faulty results for the simple reason that substances seem to contain vitamins from which they are actually absent. The true biological test is free from this fault but it is a tedious process often resulting in only approximate values. In certain cases, such as the determination of small amounts of ascorbin acid in honey, a biological test cannot be applied at all.

In the future, reliable and yet simple methods must be found and existing ones improved in order to achieve as quickly as possible relatively accurate results. These methods will be vital in determining the amount of vitamins in cooked food, for this often undergoes a considerable change within a few hours.

Reliable Methods Needed

Important, too, is a study of the behaviour of substances in foodstuffs during the process of conservation either in private households or in factories. The result of this work of research will be vital to the nutrition of the nation for it is bound to have its repercussions on the technical process of preparing and conserving foodstuffs, encouraging, as it undoubtedly will, the development of new and improved methods of work. The specific effects of many vitamins consist in the prevention of deficiency diseases (avitaminosis). One of the main tasks of the new institute will be to determine accurately the specific effects and to differentiate between them and non-specific effects.

Finally, every effort will be made to isolate, analyze and synthesize substances with the character of vitamins, so vital to man and whose presence has already been determined in certain foodstuffs. Measured in exact doses, these remedies will be at the disposal of doctors for application wherever necessary.

18 Anti-Axis Vessels Blasted by U-Boats In S. English Waters

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—German U-boats in a number of successful operations in the Channel and waters off the South English coast sank 11 enemy freighters totaling 43,000 tons, as well as one destroyer, one frigate and a minesweeper, it was learned today from competent sources. Torpedo hits were also scored on three British merchantmen and a destroyer, which were so heavily damaged that they are believed to have sunk later.

REICH LEGATION BESEIGED

Bolshevist Revolution Said to Be in Full Swing in Bulgaria

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—The latest authentic news from Bulgaria state that the Bolshevist revolution is in full swing. The new Georgieff government, as in Berlin, has gained power illegally namely by means of a putsch.

The German Legation in Sofia is being besieged by troops and tanks, the Wilhelmstrasse declares. The tanks, manned by unarmed soldiers, are carrying red flags. The first act of the new communist mayor of Sofia was a decree ordering that everything should be done to give the "Red Army" a worthy reception. The Soviet Legation in Sofia, it is further learned, is being decorated with flowers and is illuminated at night.

The Auslands Information Bureau believes that a Bulgarian Soviet Republic will be proclaimed in the near future for neither the new regents Ganeff and Pavloff nor the Georgieff Government installed by them hold legitimate power, declares the news agency.

Coalition Cabinet Formed

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—The French Provisional Government headed by President General Charles de Gaulle announced today the installation of a coalition Cabinet including Jules Jeanneney, former Speaker of the Upper Chamber, according to a United Press dispatch from Paris. It is further reported that eight leaders of various anti-German corps have been appointed as Ministers

PHILLIPS' CONTROVERSY CONTINUES UNSUBSIDED

British Weekly Replies to Criticism of British Indian Policy Point by Point

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—The controversy between the United States and Britain on the resignation of William Phillips, diplomatic adviser to the anti-Axis forces in Europe, has not yet subsided. The Weekly War Record took up the question in this week's issue and attacked the four main points one by one, on which Phillips criticized the British Indian policy, according to a London dispatch.

The Weekly War Record did not mention the name of Phillips, but as it is purely an organ of the British Government, its criticism of Phillips attracted much attention.

The substance of the article follows:

"The United States takes up four points in attacking the Indian policy of Britain, and each one of them can be refuted.

"The first point is that on the Burma-India front, the British forces have practically gained no results. The Burma-India front extends 700 miles, and is the longest front in the world, excepting the Eastern Front. To this front are sent United States, British, Chungking and Indian forces, but the Indian troops are overwhelmingly numerous. On this front, the British forces not only gained results bigger than the 'symbolic results' demanded by the United States, even excluding the results of the British Far Eastern Fleet under Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, but also steadily are preparing to execute an operation of a far greater scale in the future.

"The second point is that Prime Minister Churchill has never declared that the Atlantic Charter is not applied to India. On the contrary he said that in fulfilling the promise to India, Britain will not be restricted by the Atlantic Charter, and thus hinted that he would give to India more than the Charter provides.

"The third is that it is said in the United States that Indian troops are hired soldiers and have not gained any results. It is well known to the world that Indian troops have shown brave fighting not only on the Burma-Indian front, but also on the East African, North African and Italian fronts. To say that Indian troops are mercenary is not only unjust but an insult to the Indian army.

"The fourth point is that Britain has promised India an autonomous government within a fixed period. The proposal made by Phillips even said that the time for that is to be decided by the leaders of India themselves."

Political Barometer Will Rise

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 10.—The Times correspondent in Washington reports on September 2 that from this time until election day the barometer of political campaigns will continue to rise. It is possible that the leadership in the Democratic and Republican parties will observe due moderation but this is not to be expected of guerrilla forces on either side. Unfounded assertion that the withdrawal of William Phillips from political adviser to General Eisenhower had been requested by the British Government on the ground that he had become persona non grata is the case in point.

The denial of the story by the State Department had been followed last night by the statement by Lord Halifax to Associated Press that assertions made "in responsible quarters without steps being taken to verify the facts" were entirely untrue and this in turn brought forth from Sol Bloom, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, the declaration today that neither the British Governor nor the Government of India asked for Phillips recall. Yet Senator Chandler this morning complained of British interference in American diplomatic affairs and requested that this be a matter of inquiry.

In the next two months it will probably be found impossible to keep peace by denial with these canards. He said that the American Government was considering the assignment of a new representative to the French Provisional Government at Paris but he remarked this could not mark a change in the relations which were still governed by Roosevelt's recognition of the body headed by De Gaulle as de facto authority.

It is reported from Delhi that George Morrel, secretary in charge of the American mission to India said today, "William Phillips' resignation of his post in London has not affected his position as Roosevelt's personal representative in India."

Turkey Closes Doors To All War Refugees, Says Ankara Dispatch

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—The Turkish Government announced today that it had decided to close the country against war refugees from foreign countries, according to an Ankara dispatch. Reports indicate that there have for some days been civilians, mostly of Axis affiliations, non-combatants of varying nationalities, and escaped troops streaming from the areas of the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean in quest of shelter in Turkish territory.

CHALLENGE TO NIMITZ SEEN IN CHEKIANG DRIVE

Japanese Occupation of Wenchow Foils Enemy Plans for Counter-Offensive

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 12.—A Chungking dispatch under date of September 10 said that the present East Chekiang campaign was a direct challenge to the Nimitz strategy.

The terminology of this dispatch suggests the dismay and bewilderment which is the current experience of Chungking before the formidable Japanese thrust into regions of China where the combined American and Chungking forces are based.

Ku Chu-tung, commander of the army in the enemy's third war zone, had withdrawn to Fukien Province after his crushing defeat in the Chuchow campaign, and he was watching there for an opportunity to embark upon a counter-attack after readjusting his shattered army and at the same time working out the plan of helping the Americans in their contemplated landing operations on the China continent when the Japanese possession of Wenchow with its possible effect in threatening to wreck all his plans came about.

In truth the Hunan campaign has spread to Kwangsi Province, and there is going to develop a big fight, probably the decisive battle of the whole Hunan campaign, between the Japanese and American-Chungking forces in the fields and mountains of Southwest China. At this juncture the Japanese have secured possession of Wenchow, a point of supreme importance, which was chief among the places America was considering as the site of a proposed bridgehead from which to carry on counter-offensive operations against Japan by way of the sea.

WAR TRANSPORT RIDDLE UNSOLVED BY CHUNGKING

Rising Costs Bar Facilities Expansion Plan as Japanese Smash Existing Lines

Domei

CANTON, September 12.—With the construction of new transport lines which are essential for anti-Japanese resistance becoming impossible, the recent great Japanese offensives, in Honan and Hunan have seriously damaged existing facilities, lamented Tseng Yung-fu, Communications Minister of the Chungking Government, at the meeting of the National Council held on September 9.

"The Communications Department is endeavoring to increase transportation capacity, with the four basic policies of improving land and water transportation facilities, guiding and encouraging private transportation enterprises, establishing a transportation policy, and inaugurating an urgent telegraph system, but the proposed expansion of facilities is not being realized due to the shortage of materials and labor, and the advance in prices," said Minister Tseng.

"The rapid and continual rise in cost has made it impossible to make the enterprises meet the expenditures. Every equipment available is now being mobilized, and old locomotives made in 1904 and 1935 type automobiles are being used. Under the anti-Japanese resistance situation, goods to be carried have greatly increased, and a transportation capacity ten times the pre-war figure is now required. But with such few and ancient equipments a smooth operation of the transportation systems cannot be hoped for.

"Particularly, the new Japanese operations in Honan and Hunan provinces have dealt a serious blow to the entire transportation system in the Chungking-controlled area, and, especially, the damage those two provinces have suffered is very extensive."

Canadian Airmen in Australia

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—A small party of the First Royal Canadian Air Force men to come to the southwest Pacific area have arrived in Australia, according to a Canberra dispatch.

TWO AIMS OF RED ARMY SEEN IN BALKAN REGION

Want to Isolate Reich Troops in Greece, Jugoslavia and Bring Area Under Soviet Control

Domei

BUDAPEST, September 10.—With the advance of the Soviet forces into Bulgaria, the southern advance of the large Soviet army has become more intensely concentrated upon the carrying through of the following two plans:

1. To cut off the retreat of the German forces, estimated by the enemy to be about 20 divisions strong, in Greece and the Jugoslavian areas, and thus isolate them.

2. To open a political offensive against the British Government and to place the entire Balkan area under the Soviet influence as a means for settling the Dardanelles question.

The Soviet-Bulgarian peace negotiations have not been brought to a formal close any more than has the Soviet-Rumanian negotiations. Substantially, however, Bulgaria is now in a position where she must accept the Soviet demands without objections, just as is the case with Rumania.

With the Soviet acceptance of the Bulgarian peace proposal on September 8 under which Bulgaria was to declare war against Germany and permit the advance of the Soviet forces into Bulgaria, about 30 divisions of the Red Army immediately entered Bulgaria and, advancing without meeting any resistance, reached a point about 100 kilometers from the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier. The Soviet Black Sea fleet is cooperating with the movement of the army forces. A certain part of these forces is expected to threaten the Bosporous Strait and perhaps enter Greece.

In cooperation with this movement of the Soviet forces, the leftist elements in Greece have become very active, it is also reported. The forces that crossed the Danube are advancing toward Sofia, and are further showing a tendency to enter the former Jugoslavian and southern Grecian areas.

30 Divisions Under Malinovsky

The troops under General Malinovsky that reached the Slovakian frontier are said to be composed of about 30 divisions, and are steadily advancing toward Belgrade. In this connection, it is to be noted that for nearly one week already the British and American air forces have been persistently bombing railway lines in Jugoslavia in their attempt to isolate the German forces in the southern section.

On the other hand, since the German Army with the aid of the Hungarian forces has been able to strengthen the Carpathian mountain front, it is apparently trying to move its forces in the Greece area northward. If it succeeds in carrying through this plan, it is believed that Germany intends to make a new defense line extending from Belgrade to Dalmatia.

In regard to these military situations, the political confrontation between Britain and the United States is becoming very serious. Diverse reports are being circulated about the nature of the agreement reached at the Teheran Conference respecting southeastern Europe. But judging from the actual conditions, Britain is trying her best to maintain her sphere of influence in the Balkans whereas a certain faction in the United States is proposing to place the entire Balkans in the Soviet sphere of influence. The U.S. periodical New Republic has bitterly attacked the British policy toward the Soviet in respect to southeastern Europe.

But Britain cannot be shaken from her ambition. Since she failed to invade Bulgaria, she aided General Tito in an attempt to gain a foothold in Jugoslavia. Speaking from a military standpoint, it is a good time now for the approximate 10 British-American divisions in southern Italy to aid the Tito forces in the Istrien peninsula and help them to carry out a landing there. But the Soviets, it is reported, in opposition to this plan, are intending to advance the troops under General Malinovsky northward and thus restrain Britain. However, it is observed, Britain will land the forces in southern Italy behind the Germans on the Italian front in order to settle that front.

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BRITISH MINING BACKWARD

Britain Asks U.S. Not to Publish Details of Coal-Mine Areas

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Commenting on the out-of-date method being used by the British to mine coal, an organ of the U.S. Coal Miners' Union made the following statement in its issue of August 17.

"The British Government has been exercising pressure on the U.S. State Department requesting that the latter will not publish the report submitted by the American mission dispatched to England to investigate the coal-mine industry. The American mission was astounded by the conditions in the mining districts, particularly by the old-fashioned methods used which resulted in complicated and expensive systems."

ENEMY FREIGHTERS HIT

London Shelled by Reich Guns Panic-Strickens Civilians

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—Long-range batteries of the German navy at the Strait of Dover yesterday opened fire against enemy freighters sailing off the English coast. Heavy damage was caused to one of them, but its sinking could not be observed as the wreck was smoke-screened by escort ships.

Reich Shells London

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—The British channel coast especially the Dover area was shelled by German long-range artillery guns last night and early this morning, according to a London dispatch.

Citizens in districts of London and southern England, it was also reported, fled from the thunder of the German guns which suddenly opened fire from the French coast. Doors and window panes were shaken in southeastern London.

U.S. Transport Planes Active

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Air transport planes are crossing the Pacific every hour and 42 minutes and crossing the Himalayas into China every 10 minutes, Colonel Luther Harris, Commander of the Maintenance and Engineering Department of the U.S. Army Air Transport Command, said in a broadcast today, according to a New York dispatch. He declared, "Keeping the supplies going to Chungking and India is the toughest route of all, but the air transport command in one recent month made more than 4,500 trips over 'the hump'."

Norwegian Ship Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—The Norwegian passenger vessel Vanda was sunk at 12:25 p.m. today in the waters off Lister on the southern coast of Norway by a torpedo discharged by a British submarine, according to an Oslo dispatch.

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第三種郵便物認可　昭和十五年十二月二十七日

RESCUE OF DUCE FETED HERE ON ANNIVERSARY

Many Attend International Gathering Held at the Italian Embassy

In celebration of the miraculous liberation of Il Duce by German paratroops a year ago on September 12, an international gathering took place Tuesday from 4 p.m. at the Italian Embassy in Mita, Tokyo, including Japanese and German friends and local Italian residents. Present at the gathering were representatives of the Japanese Army and Navy, of the Foreign Office, H. G. Stahmer, German Ambassador to Tokyo, and Mrs. Stahmer, and members of the National Socialist Party in Tokyo.

The guests of honor were 100 wounded men of the Japanese Army and Navy together with their officers and attending nurses.

After refreshments were served to the wounded men by the German and Italian ladies, a short ceremony took place during which Colonel Omero Principini, Inspector of the Fascist Republic in Greater East Asia, made the following speech:

"Your Excellency:

"Brave Comrades of the Axis:

"Three days ago, on the occasion of the anniversary of the ill-advised Badoglio capitulation, Fascist Italy hoisted her flag at half-mast as a mark of national mourning.

Will Cherish Memory

"Today we are gathered here in order to celebrate the miraculous liberation of Mussolini by the prodigious efforts of German paratroops. The true Italian spirit, for generations and generations to come, will cherish the memory and the flame of gratitude toward the people of Germany.

"Today we have in our midst our German friends for the purpose of celebrating, with us, this great event.

"As Inspector of the Fascist Republic in Greater East Asia, and also on behalf of Mr. Spahn, Head of the National Socialist Party in Japan, I wish to thank your Excellency, Ambassador Stahmer, and all the Japanese and German friends, for having been so kind as to honor with your presence this gathering of ours —the great family gathering of the Tripartite Axis.

"In order properly to celebrate this happy occasion, we have also invited the brave wounded soldiers of the armed forces of Japan, symbols of the military valor of our great and glorious ally in East Asia. We thank them from our heart and honor, through them, all the valiant soldiers of the Axis nations who today are engaged on all fronts of Europe and the Pacific in the most bloody but decisive battle of this world conflict.

"The whole world is today awaiting the outcome of this supreme struggle, but in our hearts the sentiment of certainty is vibrating, a sentiment which is reflected in the hearts of our millions of soldiers.

Everything for Victory

"Today's slogan is: 'All and Everything for Victory,' and in spite of the various vicissitudes of the war, there is in our hearts the certainty that victory has already been written in the laws and by the will of God Almighty.

"The old Latin saying: 'The third prodigy will not fail us,' strengthens with renewed vigor our faith in this historical hour. All and everything for victory."

A short program of Italian music brought the afternoon to a close.

Concert Calendar

Weber's Evening, sponsored by the Takahashi Ongaku Geijutsusha, featuring Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Noboru Kaneko, Saturday and Sunday, September 16 and 17, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano, chorus by Nippon Chorus Groupe. Program: Oberon-Overture; Invitation to the Dance-Waltz; Opera-Der Freischutz—Soprano solo and chorus, with orchestra; Akira Ifukube's "Dozokuteki Sanrenga."

The first subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, September 23, 24 and 25, at 6 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Madame Chieko Hara, at the piano. Program: Akira Ifukube's Overture (dedicated to the people of Philippines); Schumann's Piano Concerto; Brahms' Symphony No. 1, in C-minor, Op. 68.

Concert by Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Kojiro Kofune, Monday, September 25, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Haruko Fujita at the piano. Program: Borodin's Symphonic Poem—In the Steppes of Central Asia; Dances of Polovetzki Maidens from Prince Igor; Respighi's Symphony Suite-Bird; Grieg's Piano Concerto No. 1; Akiyoshi Mitsukuri's Classical Miniature Symphony.

The 11th vocal recital by Tamotsu Kinoshita tenor, Evening with Lyric number's by Koscak Yamada, accompanied by Tatsuo Mizutani, at the piano, Monday, September 25, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: devoted to all masterpieces of Koscak Yamada, to the poems of Rofu Miki; Hakushu Kitahara—Russian Doll and others; Japanese folk songs arranged by Koscak Yamada.

Honors Nippon Heroes

Wounded Japanese soldiers were the guests of honor at a garden party held at the Italian Embassy on Tuesday in celebration of the miraculous rescue of Premier Benito Mussolini a year ago from the anti-Axis hands. Photo shows Colonel Omero Principini entertaining the wounded heroes.

Press Comments

Tuesday, September 12

THE BOMBING OF CHENGTU

MAINICHI—Our air units, following the trail of the enemy planes which invaded Manchoukuo on September 8, raided their bases in the vicinity of Chengtu, and altogether they destroyed 40 enemy planes which is indeed a remarkable feat. Adding to this the enemy's loss of 23 out of 80 planes which raided northern Kyushu recently, the blow dealt the 20th Air Force of America, under the direct command of General Henry Arnold, Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force, is very great.

For some time the enemy has been seeking a road of invasion into the heart of the Pacific with a powerful armed strength, and he is having to pay heavily for his attempts to acquire bases in these waters. There is no doubt that this front which the enemy is trying to form in the Pacific constitutes his chief road of attack into which he is pouring his greatest strength. But we must expect, as Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet said immediately following the capture of Saipan, the strategies which the enemy will use against us will not be just one or twofold, but manifold.

The forces under Nimitz and those under MacArthur which have by now reached the northern tip of New Guinea, will switch to their next strategy in concerted action. Their next plan will probably be to try to pierce our defense lines and then to effect a connection with their forces on the China continent. Their motive is firstly to tighten their encirclement of the Japanese Empire and to eliminate the disadvantage of having to operate on the outer line, and secondly to cut off at the same time the connection between Japan Proper and the Southern Regions.

Besides trying to smash our fighting strength by rushing in with his bulky material quantities, at the same time the enemy will try to weaken our fighting power by cutting off our communication lines. Further, he has chosen the destruction of our productive capacity as another method of his war conduct. It was with this in mind that he made the industrial zone of North Kyushu, Anshan, Penshihu and other places the main objectives of his recent raids, and it is in this sense that the bombing of Chengtu is of great significance.

With the enemy's manifold plans thus known to us, it is now up to us to counter them by being in a position both to attack and to defend any enemy move. What is especially required at this juncture is an undestructible fighting spirit, and to be prepared so as not to offer the slightest spiritual gap for the enemy to take advantage of.

THOROUGHLY RENOVATE THE POLICY REGARDING PUBLIC OPINION

MAINICHI—Both Prime Minister Koiso and Taketora Ogata, President of the Board of Information, are definite in their views that without freedom and ease in the field of public opinion no heightening of the fighting spirit can be achieved. The policy of the present Cabinet with regard to public opinion was again clarified before the people in the following statement by Prime Minister Koiso:

"The Government, in meeting the decisive stage of the war, intends to let the people know the true aspects of the situation both at home and abroad in order to intensify their sense of responsibility in the prosecution of the war and to share with them the concern for the destiny of the nation; and it intends to place the utmost trust in the loyal spirit of the people, to listen to the just and fair opinions and views, thus making it possible for the 100 million people to go forward courageously to meet the national crisis with bright minds."

The officers and men of the Imperial Forces become more courageous with each increase of their difficulty, which is the national characteristic of the Japanese people. There is no need to look back very far into history for similar examples. Typical ones can be found in the battles of the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars. It is for this reason that the people wish to know the true aspects of the situation both at home and abroad, even though at times this situation might be unfavorable to our country, for certainly it will heighten the fighting spirit of the people.

Recently, throughout all strata of the people a strong demand has been made to let them know the true aspects of the war situation. Is this not a direct manifestation of the feelings of concern over the fortunes of the nation harbored by each and every Japanese, and of the fact that each and every one has confidence and determination to face any crisis without flinching? And if the present Cabinet advocates a brightening-up of public opinion and displays deep interest in this direction, it is probably because the Cabinet recognizes the true spirit and feelings of concern harbored by the people.

The war situation the world over is changing at a lightening pace. What must be true of all other wartime measures also applies to the policy regarding public opinion that it must be carried out resolutely and speedily and totally with the support of the entire Cabinet.

Recently, America and Britain, finding the war situation favorable, have been carrying out all sorts of propaganda maneuvers against the German people, by scattering leaflets from airplanes, by means of the radio, by utilizing neutral newspapers and so on. Naturally, the situation and conditions are different regarding propaganda against Germany and against Japan. But there is no doubt that from now on the enemy's propaganda maneuvers against Japan will become fiercer day by day. It is necessary to let the people know the true aspects of the situation also in order that our people may ignore all such propaganda warfare and instead resolutely push ahead toward destruction of the enemy.

JAVA PASSES RESOLUTION

People of East Indies Determine To Fight for Victory

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 11.—The resolution of the inhabitants of the East Indies to share the fate of Japan was expressed in a report adopted by the Central Council of Java in the fifth extraordinary session held today.

The session, the first since the promise of independence for the East Indies was made by Japanese Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso in his Diet speech was opened in a ceremony at which the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces and the Chief Military Administrator were present. Under the chairmanship of Dr. J. R. Soekarno, the Council went about its work.

The culmination of the meeting was the passage with a unanimous vote of the resolution which said: "Working with Dai-Nippon with which they are of one mind the inhabitants of the East Indies are determined to fight to secure sure victory and to share the fate of Dai-Nippon even after independence."

PLENTIFUL RICE OUTPUT ASSURED FOR THIS YEAR

Harvest in Japan, Taiwan Normal—Increase in Manchoukuo, N. China, Chosen

As Agriculture and Commerce Minister Shimada stated at the Extraordinary Session of the Diet, a normal rice harvest is expected this year. As a matter of fact, according to investigations conducted throughout the country by the Domei news agency, the estimated total output of the paddy and upland rice combined is 62,500,000 koku (one koku being about five bushels) as of September 11. This is almost comparable with last year's rice crop totaling 62,887,000 koku, and is also near the 62,917,000 koku mark which is an average rice crop yield for the past five years.

If the harvest season is favored by favorable weather, this year's rice crop may even exceed the amount of the normal harvest, says Domei. There have been many factors this year such as drought and flood which considerably hampered the growth of rice, but these natural calamities were equalized by great efforts made by farmers and also by adequate measures taken by the Government and people concerned. Thus, normal or even better rice harvest has been guaranteed for this year.

As regards Taiwan, despite a little decrease in the acreage of paddy fields, the rice crop in the first period totaled about 3,900,000 koku which is about the normal harvest and an increase of some 80,000 koku over and above the amount of the previous year.

Meanwhile, a report from Hsinking reveals that, blessed by the favorable weather, the rice crop in Manchoukuo this year is expected to show about 20 per cent increase over last year's figure.

A dispatch from Peking states that North China will enjoy a bumper rice crop this year. Approximately 895,000 koku of rice is expected to be harvested which means about 60 per cent increase over the actual rice yield of last year.

Due to favorable weather early in September, particularly, sufficent rainfall in South and North Keisho Provinces which previously had been suffering from drought, a rich rice harvest is also expected in Chosen. At present, the crop is estimated at 19,510,000 koku, whereas the last year's output was 18,730,000 koku.

KODOSHA HEAD PASSES

Sadasuke Imaizumi Dies; Funeral On Friday; Toyama Is Chairman

Sadasuke Imaizumi, president of the Kodosha, passed away on Monday due to Bright's disease at his residence at Kago-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo. He was 82 years of age. Funeral services will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall at 1 p.m. Friday with Mitsuru Toyama, noted nationalist, acting as chairman of the funeral committee.

Born in Miyagi Prefecture, Mr. Imaizumi devoted his entire career to spreading the spirit of Shintoism, faithfully advocating the fundamental character of the Japanese Empire. At the time of the trial of Nissho Inoue, leader of the Blood Brotherhood, Mr. Imaizumi, pleaded for the defendant. His wholehearted devotion to the cause of the Imperial Way greatly influenced the public.

At the time of his 77th birthday, a grand ceremony was held sponsored by Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, member of the House of Peers, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, General Iwane Matsui, President of the Koa Sohonbu (Asia Development Headquarters), General Sadao Araki, former War Minister and many other prominent military and naval officers. On this occasion the Imperial Way Study Institute was founded with the sum of ¥100,000 collected from among his admirers throughout Japan.

In 1941, he assumed the post of the Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and later was appointed delegate to the first Central Cooperative Council.

MEDICAL SCHOOL OPENING

China's Foreign Chief to Head New Institute in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 11.—Opening ceremonies of the Tungjen Medical College in Shanghai took place today at the former Henry Lester Research Institute, where it has been decided to establish the school. Classes will start from September 13.

Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of Nanking, will assume the presidency of the school and the seven instructors are all professors from Tokyo Imperial University. The course will be a four year one with two years of interne work. Upon the completion of the course, the graduates will receive the same treatment as those graduating from the medical department of the Imperial universities.

Social and General

The first day of the doubles tournament of the Karuizawa Tennis Club opened on September 9 amidst the eager interest of a host of friends and visitors. The interest was especially great this year due to the many nationalities represented on the court. The first game began at 2:30 p.m. and the last game of the day was played at 5:30 p.m. Results for the day were: Gallois-Angst beat Okura-Speringer; Toda-Sato beat Pestalozzi-Nishikawa; Nishikawa-Harada beat Keller-Yamada; Lord-Handge beat Hardvendelt-Wong; Lord-Rivoales beat Keller-Okamoto; Kiewnick-Tanaka beat Lewandowski-Nuhre; de Vigo-Vargas beat Schmidt-Mosaner; Gerdtz-Pestalozzi beat Boisseson-Cornu.

Mr. Wirat B. Silpin, Tokyo correspondent of the Thai Dailies, Srikrung, Skunthai and Thairasdra, of Bangkok, has left the Dai Toa Chuo Hospital (St. Luke's) and moved to his new residence at 77 Akasaka Daimachi, Akasaka-ku. Mr. Silpin has been under medical treatment for a heart ailment since February.

GALLANTRY DESCRIBED IN ANSHAN AIR BATTLE

Heroic Deaths of Captain Endo And Corporal Ishimura Told By Comrades

Domei

ANSHAN, September 11.—Captain Endo and Corporal Ishimura died gallantly in action in the aerial combat with the enemy B-29's which raided the Anshan area, Manchoukuo, on September 8. As a result of the counter-attacks by the Japanese, more than nine enemy machines were shot down and damaged as was previously revealed.

The late Captain Endo was previously active over the northern Burma area, distinguishing himself with his exploits.

Regarding the heroic deaths of Captain Endo and Corporal Ishimura, some airmen who served under the late Captain Endo, remarked as follows:

"As soon as a formation of six B-29's was detected, Captain Endo made a frontal attack against the enemy formation. When he was about to make a second attack on the enemy commander's machine, he saw the sixth plane of the enemy formation emitting white smoke. Leaving the formation, Captain Endo attempted to ram his plane against the sixth plane but his machine suddenly developed engine trouble due to the high altitude and crashed.

"Corporal Ishimura who participated in actual combat for the first time, also died heroically after having fought skilfully and daringly. We are grimly determined to revenge the deaths of our commander and comrade."

KOISO REPLIES TO BOSE PLEDGING AID TO INDIA

Prime Minister Expresses Japan's Resolve to Fight Until Victory Is Won

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso sent a telegram to Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India on Monday, expressing the grim resolution of Japan not to stop fighting until the enemies, America and Britain, are beaten and crushed. He also expressed the Japanese people's respect for the determination both of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and of the Indian National Army to continue the battle until victory is achieved.

The Prime Minister indicated the Japanese Government's readiness to extend every help in the Netaji's struggle to liberate India.

The telegram was in reply to one which the Netaji, on behalf of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and the Indian National Army, sent to Prime Minister Koiso at the opening of the 85th Extraordinary Session of the Diet, emphasizing his determination to allow nothing to stand in the way of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion.

The Netaji's message said:

"I hereby express once again my inflexible determination not to stop fighting in the company of the Japanese people and the nations allied with them until the day when our common enemy is crushed and complete independence won by India."

P.I. ASSEMBLY TO MEET

Domei

MANILA, September 12.—Arrangements have been made for the second ordinary session of the National Assembly of the Philippine Republic to open on October 20. In order to fill the seats which have been vacated since the first ordinary session, a special election to the National Assembly will be held on Ocober 3.

There are six such seats. These were made vacant by the appointment of their occupants as State Ministers, prefectural governors and mayors after the first ordinary session.

Envoy Sees Aphaiwongse

Domei

BANGKOK, September 11.—Kumaichi Yamamoto, the Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, called on Kwong Aphaiwongse, Prime Minister of Thailand, at the latter's official residence and conferred with the Thai Prime Minister for about 20 minutes. Pledges were exchanged for the strengthening of Japanese-Thai cooperation and for the deepening of friendly relations between the two countries. Ambassador Yamamoto is scheduled to present his credentials on the afternoon of September 14.

Cable Briefs

COOL TOWARD INVADERS

"The Flemish people are a peculiar people," was the comment made by a war correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, a British newspaper, when Flemish girls cold-shouldered the incoming British troops. In fact, the whole Flemish population received the British soldiers with unmistakable coolness.

DRAFTING MORE YANKS

One hundred thousand American men will continue to be plucked out of homes and jobs each month until January 1, 1945, to help fill the gaps in the U.S. armed forces, it was announced recently in a letter by Director Lewis Hershey of the Selective Service Board to local draft boards.

JUPPO ARAKI PASSES

Went to Thailand in 1931 for Japanese Art Exhibit

Juppo Araki, the well-known master painter and a member of the Imperial Academy of Literature and Arts, pased away at 11 a.m. on Monday at his home in Toshima-ku, Tokyo. He was 73 years old. Mr. Araki had been suffering from ailment of digestive organs.

Funeral services will be held in Buddhist rites at the Aoyama Funeral Hall from 10 a.m. on Thursday.

Mr. Araki is a native of Nagasaki Prefecture. He is the adopted son of the late Kampo Araki, the famous master of Japanese painting during the Meiji era, and under whom Juppo studied Japanese painting. Mr. Araki was well known for his paintings of birds and flowers. Many masterpieces of the late painter have been exhibited at the Government art exhibitions.

In 1931 Mr. Araki went to Thailand for the Japanese Art Exhibition held in that country and did much for the furtherance of Japan-Thailand cultural amity.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1944

The Finance Minister's Speech

Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata's speech in the plenary budget session of the House of Representatives on Sunday regarding the American-sponsored International Currency Stabilization Fund merits more than passing attention. His speech not only makes a damning disclosure of the sinister character of American economic imperialism but also provides a valuable pointer into the real, fundamental character of Japan's international financial and economic policies.

The International Monetary Conference, it will be recalled, was held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in July of this year at the invitation of the United States for the purpose of discussing the question of setting up an international currency stabilization fund. The ostensible object of this Fund is to facilitate economic cooperation among the anti-Axis countries and to develop international commerce in the post-war period, but actually it is designed to foist American economic domination over the world, according to the Finance Minister. Under the guise of championing free international trade, the United States seeks through this machinery to push her foreign trade expansion program by having the participants to the Fund agree to the removal of the foreign exchange restrictions and other trade impediments.

The currency "stabilization" fund is, therefore, no more than a clever ruse to ensure America's own selfish economic advancement, for nowhere under the agreement for the proposed Fund is the United States required to lower or abolish her high tariff walls. That the currency "stabilization" fund does not provide an enduring basis for a stable world economy is, moreover, illustrated by the fact that it disregards completely the fundamental causes for the universal adoption of trade restriction measures in the 1930's. The foreign exchange restrictions, import quotas and licenses and other trade barriers were really measures of self-defense which were taken by the world against the unfair, unscrupulous economic practices of the United States, the Finance Minister avers. The economic chaos in the years preceding the war was primarily the responsibility of the United States.

The proposed "stabilization" scheme totally misconceives the causes for the pre-war economic confusion and the real nature of the economic problem facing the world today. What should be done is to make the currencies sound within each country. As the New York Times declared on June 2, the greatest single contribution the United States could make toward international currency stability would be to announce her determination to stabilize her own currency. The absence of any declaration on the part of the United States to maintain the integrity of her own currency, her adamant determination to keep her tariffs, her decision to project the blacklisting system into the post-war years as well as her use of export embargoes as an instrument of power politics prove that the United States is not at all interested in the sound recovery of international trade but only in the expansion of her own exports.

On the other hand, the leitmotif of Japan's international financial and economic policies is, as enunciated in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, the promotion of real prosperity for all by the cooperative acceleration of economic development on the basis of reciprocity. That the raw materials and trade markets of the world must be open to all nations is Japan's contention. In a word, there must be a square deal for all. The conduct of international trade along such a line would not only automatically ensure the world sound economic development, but the problem of maintaining a stable relationship between the different currencies of the world would also automatically solve itself.

The American approach to the restoration of free international trade by securing stable foreign exchange rates is putting the cart before the horse. It will lead, as before the war, to a derangement of the international economic system. The real hope of the world for permanent economic security lies in the application of the just and lofty principles championed by Japan and the nations of Greater East Asia.

The National Defense Corps

The inaugural ceremonies held on Monday by the members of the Imperial Reservists' Association throughout the nation for the formation of the National Defense Corps were a reminder of the vast potential fighting force at home which exists in addition to the actual armed services. They also served to emphasize that the nation is as fully prepared as it is determined to smash through any situation that may possibly arise.

The National Defense Corps has been formed as a result of the decision by the Government to mobilize the members of the Imperial Reservists' Association as the nucleus of the national movement for increased war efforts. The Corps is organized into regional and occupational divisions and its chief objective is to lead the people in the defense of the nation in case the land should be subjected to any attack by the enemy. The members of the Corps, therefore, must hold themselves in alert readiness for any emergencies that might arise and be prepared to show the maximum of efficiency in the execution of their given duties.

Previous to the formation of the National Defense Corps, the members of the Reservists' Association took up arms only after they had been called back to the colors. Now, however, they will be ready for action at all times, being actually a part of the armed services though not in uniform. Since the founding of the Reservists' Association some forty years ago, each reservist has always held himself in readiness to answer the call to arms at a moment's notice and to give his life for the defense of the nation. Its members have also been the guiding spirit of their communities in all important movements.

The latest decision of the Government has added to the manifold responsibilities of the reservists. For now they are expected not only to be the leading element at home supporting the fighting services but to lead the people into actual defense activities should any situation calling for such action arise. In this way will universal conscription, which has always existed in Japan, be put into practice in its most literal sense.

With all members of the Reservists' Association continually undergoing rigorous military training, the extension of training for fighting action to the population at large may be expected to be realized within a short time. Thus will the people at home, who are already taking an active part in the war as the producers of the arms for East Asiatic liberation, be also moulded into a fighting force to be thrown into action if the need should ever arise.

A Year Ago Today

September 13, 1943

Il Duce, rescued without suffering any injury, was immediately removed to a certain big city on the Italian mainland by plane. As soon as he reached safety, Mussolini conversed with the Fuehrer by telephone. It was the first conversation between the two great leaders since the Verona conference.

A fire broke out suddenly today at the Pennsylvania Station, New York's largest railway terminus. The cause of the conflagration is not known. Considerable damage is believed to have been caused. Pennsylvania Station is the terminus for the trunk lines to Washington and Chicago, and much confusion seems to have been caused in the wartime transportation schedule.

WAY OF CONTENTMENT

Ekken's Writings Have Guided Japanese Conduct for Centuries

Part III

From childhood Ekken's own health was delicate, and he studied medical science deeply, in order to benefit himself and others. On that subject he read every book that was available. At one time a brother of his fell desperately ill, the doctors holding no hope for his recovery, but Ekken mixed a prescription of a Chinese physician which he had gleaned from an old book, gave it to the patient, who was restored to health in 10 days.

The result of his long study of the practice of medicine he gives in his book on the preservation of health. The service which this book rendered to the people at the time when medical science was in its infancy was incalculable. At that period a great Confucian scholar was often a physician as well, the science of medicine being regarded as one of benevolence; consequently, the Confucian scholars taught moral philosophy on the one hand, and healing the sick on the other. They were not at all, as often portrayed by the modern writers, men of vague ideas concerning medical science, for Ekken writes thus:

"Medical science is the art of benevolence: the aim of a physician should be to save others, and not to make himself prosperous. The art which holds the key of life and death for millions of men is no small matter. Other arts, however poor they may be, do not concern men's lives, whereas the lives of men are always dependent upon the capability of their physicians. Therefore, only men of ability should follow it. A man who pursues this profession, knowing his want of ability, is a sinner towards Heaven and Earth. A son of a physician should take up his father's profession if he is gifted, but not otherwise. In three generations the art will become most proficient."

Ekken lived in an age when learned men, because of their excessive zeal for Confucianism, looked upon the Chinese civilization with admiration and reverence, yet he was an advocate of the principle of the preservation of national characteristics. In the "Book of Civil Art" he writes:

"That Shi (poems in the Chinese style) do not harmonize with the character of our people, while Uta (poems in the Japanese style), though they seem shallow, yet in reality are deep and pregnant with human interest, are refined in expression, and the best means of expressing our own thoughts. To learn Chinese poems therefore," he says, "instead of Japanese Uta, is to reverse the order." In the face of those scholars who were contented to call their own country "the barbarous country of the East" he writes thus:

Lack Learning

"Since the Country of the Rising Sun is favorably situated in the course of the sun and moon, and lies betwixt the north and south, like the middle kingdom, she has the four regular seasons and produces the five cereals in abundance. The people are gentle, obedient and merciful, yet courageous in upholding justice and faith. No wonder this country is called the Kingdom of True Men (Kunshi-Koku) by Chinese writers. Yet so many of us do not know how to appreciate the good qualities which are in our land, and its inhabitants, and blindly envy other countries. One thing we lack is learning. In this respect we are still behind China. Yet the country is now at peace, and it is our duty to learn the precepts of the Sages, cultivate the five cardinal virtues, and live in harmony with our fellow creatures, in order to respond to the beneficence of our land."

With these words he exhorts his people to amend their bad and preserve their good characteristics.

Great changes have taken place in Japan during the past fifty years. The Chinese learning which was so flourishing at the Yedo period has been replaced by the learning of the West. The moral teaching which was regarded as the trunk of all learning in the schools of olden days is hardly studied in our schools today, because of the numerous branches of study required. No longer men deem it worth while to listen to the teachings of the hoary sages of the past.

Consequently, the amiable relations between master and servant, superior and inferior, elder and younger, are sacrificed upon the altar of the god called "individual Right;" nevertheless, modern thinkers cannot drown the voice of Ekken, which still repeats the old, old truth, old, yet ever new; "Children, you may think an old man's words wearisome, yet when your father or grandfathers teach, do not turn your head away, but listen.

"Though you may think the tradition of your house stupid, do not break it into pieces, for it is the embodiment of the wisdom of your fathers. You may think the teachings of the sages dry and primitive, but do not scorn them, for however simple their teachings may appear, yet they are the true path to true manhood, and will make you a loyal subject, obedient son, kind husband and faithful friend. What more do you want? But if you find any new teaching both good and true, then accept it, only do not trample underfoot the sacred human relations. If you violate your obligations to your family, to society, to the State, and to humanity as well as to yourself, all your wonderful knowledge and great riches will profit you but little."

The streams that come from a pure fountain head are themselves pure, and quench the thirst of weary travellers. The books written by men of singular virtue have a strength and power all their own. So, though Ekken's writings are neither so philosophical, nor so scholarly as some of his contemporaries, yet they remain and live to guide and influence his people, while others have perished.

Well did a pupil of his write over the master's grave:

"In silence and in reverence he
  meditated on the way.
Diligently enquiring and minutely seeking,
To love humanity was his work,
Serving Heaven he deceived Him
  not.
Avoiding fame, yet shines his
  name,
Mindful of posterity, he left us
  Testaments
That will guide us for ages to
  come."

(End)

Ugaki: Statesman-Soldier

Political Storm Weathered by General Through Display Of Candor and Readiness to Yield to Reason

By IPPEI FUKUDA

It is common gossip among the dopehunters of Tokyo that on the eve of organizing his Cabinet in mid-July General Kuniaki Koiso entertained a solicitude to have his quondam chief, General Kazushige Ugaki, in it as Minister Without Portfolio. The story is said to have the sanction of what newspaper correspondents would impressively but warily call a "generally reliable source." It is further held that the Prime Minister's attempt proved sterile as Ugaki chose to continue his repose in retirement undisturbed since 1938 when he resigned the Foreign Ministership under Prince Fumimaro Konoye. Whether the source to which the unpublished piece of news is attributed is a hotel barber the journalists rely upon for a haircut and a shave or a truly authentic one, only goodness knows. But there could be no doubt that if a man of Ugaki's calibre and standing joined the present Cabinet he could have added several stores to its weight.

Ugaki first came to the forefront of national politics in 1924 when he joined Count Kiyoura's Cabinet as War Minister—a post which he held so steadfastly under several Prime Ministers that he came to be regarded as its permanent incumbent. Pitted against War Minister Ugaki were the all-powerful political parties as those years witnessed the most lively splurt of liberalism and parliamentary politics in this country. What nettled him more was the problem of reduction in armament for political and economic reasons. Before controversy on this central issue began to boil in and overflow the political pot of Tokyo, party leaders ready to prey on Ugaki should he prove inexorable to their demands had thought of him as nothing but a soldier.

It was not long, however, before they owned their misappraisal of the man who took them by surprise with his candor, frankness and readiness to concede to their wishes wherever and whenever reason demanded yielding. Such conciliatory attitude of his, nevertheless, was by no means indicative of an "easy mark." The Diet as well as the whole nation soon found in the much sunburnt statesman-soldier (not soldier-statesman for Ugaki, although Providence clad him in khaki with bright stars on the shoulder-straps, is first and foremost a statesman) with a prominent forehead the sort of man who would nail his colors to the mast and defy a general assault of a majority on fairness and the interests of the nation. "I could never stand public men who are afraid of being in a minority for a good cause," General Ugaki said to me once recollecting the tense session of the Diet working on the problem of disarmament. Few men in his position could have weathered the fury of the convergence of storms, one from the Army and the other from the pacifists in the legislature, and won the culminating triumph via ingenious compromises as the "permanent" War Minister actually did.

Possessed Worthy Qualities

I have mentioned that Ugaki has, among other equally good ones, the worthy qualities of candor which wells up, in his case, from the fountainhead of clear thinking, frankness born of absence of prejudices and ulterior motives, and readiness to yield to reason. Impregnable as the array of his virtues as a public man is, it has been no proof against bad luck. More than once has a combination of circumstances conspired against him. When the Hirota Cabinet resigned in 1937, he was called upon to form his ministerial family. Koki Hirota denied the prescience as to who was to succeed him as Prime Minister at that time, read into the statutory rulings a ban on the eligibility of generals on half pay to the post of War Minister. Little did he dream that in a few months after the measure was reported out of the Privy Council to the Throne it was to redound to the very man whom he had eyed as his approved successor in case he would leave.

When the Imperial Command enjoined upon Ugaki to take over the Prime Minister's toga from Hirota, the former moved heaven and earth in his desperate search for a War Minister from among generals in active service. Had it not been for the recent shrinkage in eligibility, naturally he could have become his War Minister at the beck and call of himself. The agonizing fact was, General Ugaki had been banged on the retired list quite some time previous. And no eligible generals could offer their services to release Ugaki from the tight spot he thus fell into. The embryo of his Ministerial family failed to see the light of day. The only reward he reaped from the struggle of the stillbirth was the universal recognition of his mettle in the face of dire distress and disappointment. Political Tokyo found in him a man who would rather resist to the last ditch than yield tamely to fate.

Was Daring

Another visitation of bad luck smote Ugaki in 1938. He was this time Foreign Minister in the Konoye Cabinet which was steering its course head-on against the buffeting storm of the China Affair and a threat of an immensely uglier trouble in the offing. When the offer came from Prince Konoye, the general is said to have evinced some shyness at the novelty of the job, muttering that kid gloves would certainly make him feel ill at ease. What he did or attempted to do as Foreign Minister startled political and diplomatic circles of Tokyo for daring, originality and range. To be sure, he had no use whatever for kid gloves: he struck at the Gordian knot of clashes of Japan's interests with those of Britain and Chungking almost simultaneously and that with his naked fists and all his might.

The heat wave of 1938 was at its height when conversations between Foreign Minister Ugaki and Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Tokyo, got under way. It is not clear if Sir Robert, being new to this part of the world, subscribed to the gross misunderstanding of our Foreign Minister and his policy which was current among the provincial-minded Anglo-American residents in the Far East, particularly those in China. Typical of the state of mind with which they greeted Ugaki is their following comment:

In June 1938 General Kazushige Ugaki was appointed Foreign Minister of Japan. It was generally felt that this meant that Japanese foreign policy would be brought more into line with the existing military situation.

At his first press conference with foreign correspondents, Ugaki declared: "We have had special relations with Great Britain of traditional friendship. I will do my best to restore them and make them even closer than in the past." Again, the North-China Herald was "deeply skeptical of the general's seemingly friendly overtures." It emphasized that the Japanese military caste had been placed more firmly in control than ever before, and that a foreign policy in line with militarist desires was more possible than an adaptation of Japan's military programs to the necessities of the international political situation."

Anglo-Americans Misled

It was indeed a great pity that the Anglo-Americans on the spot, perhaps including Ambassador Craigie, should have been misled into an abjectly wrong conclusion about the general by the mere fact that he had been a soldier. Seriously impaired as the Anglo-Japanese relations already were, the impact, particularly in North China, was felt mostly in the field of trade and investments and, therefore, left ample room for pacific negotiations between the two Governments concerned. The chance of success then was better than a sporting one as the ensuing parleys in Tokyo were conducted by Foreign Minister Ugaki for Japan.

Ugaki had ambitious, far-reaching diplomatic strokes up his sleeves. As later events vindicated beyond doubt, he had primarily two things in view: one concerned the Anglo-Japanese relationship, and the other the China problem. From the very moment he took office as Foreign Minister his mind was set on the task of ironing out these momentous maladjustments. He was in earnest. And throughout his military and political career, Ugaki has never been accused of improbity. His approaches, as individual or as the nation's leader, have consistently precluded "seemingly friendly overtures" and other artifices. H. H. Kung of Chungking sized up the general more correctly than the Western die-hards, for in spite of the far more crowded and embittered realism which kept Japan and China poles apart, he gathered courage to enter into secret negotiations with Ugaki with a view to at least localize the China Affair.

With official records of the negotiations still immured in the government archives, nobody knows the nature of the talks between Ugaki and the Chungking leader which are said to have been carried on through their personal representatives until the former was forced to resign late in 1938, only a few months after he became Foreign Minister, again by a vicious conspiracy of bad luck. I cannot help looking upon Ugaki's resignation as an instance of so many backfired epochal might-have-beens in history. If he could continue in his task of unraveling international tangles under a smiling sun of luck, he might have sidetracked measurably the deadweight of forces in the world situation which led to the present war.

Gave Practical Pledge

In 1931, the general went to Chosen as Governor-General. His enunciation of policy there was delightfully innocent of high-flown verbiage. He gave the Chosenese the simple but remarkably practical pledge that he would do his utmost to find a job for everyone so that the poorest of the people could be sure of three meals a day. During his five years in Chosen, the Chosenese had little reason to be skeptical of his promise. It was then and there that he established his reputation as a man not only of his word but one harnessed with a mighty practical turn of mind.

I first met General Ugaki in the fall of 1940. He got wind of my return from China and sent in word through our mutual acquaintance that he wanted to see me. While in Washington, years ago, I was invited to tea at the home of General Bliss, and I remember to this day the crowning beauty of simple life shining forth from his modest library and manners. Nor is the homestead of our veteran statesman and soldier a palace of a Nabob. In point of unpretentiousness, Ugaki's way of life surpasses that of the American veteran of the Great War fame. In point of civility, too, the Japanese general is really disarming. As usual in meeting with a celebrity for the first time, I took a corner seat with every demonstration of deference for the general. With a wave of his hand accompanied by a few words of welcome, Ugaki insisted on my sitting on the best chair. "You are my guest," said he conclusively. Throughout a lifetime in journalism, I can hardly recall a man of mark who volunteered to concede that far to a commoner. I was also taken aback by his success in fooling the frigidity of his seventy six winters. His are the mobile and flashing eyes of a man on the rosy side of middle age: his clear-cut, firm features are those of a major. I found him a ready and adept listener, making unfeigned comments now and then.

In my frequent talks with prominent Chinese in Shanghai and elsewhere, I made it a point to mention General Ugaki as the most desirable link between their country and mine which opinion they almost unanimously endorsed. Some of them went so far as to say that they on their past would like to see him as Japan's Prime Minister some day. That wistful "some day" may come sooner than is generally imagined.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

My God, I take refuge in thee:

At the sight of thy face all my
  doubts flee away:
Before I have spoken my grief,
  thou dost know it;
Wondrous things hast thou done,
  that I cannot forget:
My grief thou hast banished away,
  joy abideth forever:
Thou hast drawn me up by thy
  hand from the deep dark well
  of illusion:
Heartless I shunned thee, my God,
  yet thou hast redeemed me.
Thou hast brought me back to my
  Home:

Praise be to thy name,
Joyful praise to thy name!

* * *

Brother, the day hath broken,
Awake,
Remember thy God:

No friend hast thou save him,
No sister, no brother:

Who but he, in the day of death,
Can help thee and save thee from
  doom?

On that day,
Alone thou shalt be, no friend but
  One at thy side:

Beware, O my brother, beware,
Take refuge in him,
Worship him:

He alone can remove thy sin,
He alone can grant bliss at the
  end.

MALAI'S SIMILARITY TO EAST INDIES

Possesses More Insular Characteristics Than Continental

By KYUYA KUNIMATSU
(From Chirigaku Kenkyu)

Malai occupies the best part of what is geographically called the Malay Peninsula, which constitutes that part of the Indo-China peninsula which extends southward. Malai has, no doubt, more in common with the other parts of the Indo-China peninsula than the latter has with Manchoukuo or China, and when dividing the South Seas into insular and continental parts, Malai, with the other regions of Indo-China, is put under the category of the Continental South Seas. It is doubtful, however, whether this way of division accords well with the geo-political character of Malai. Indonesia, the term of which was coined with due regard for racial distribution, according to Vandenvosch, was meant to cover all the islands including the Philippines, Taiwan, the East Indies, Malai and Madagascar. Malaysia too includes Malai among the districts covered by the term, as is clear from Valkenburg's "Agricultural Geography of Malaysia." These facts seem to suggest that Malai has much in common with the East Indies. They also indicate that Malai has a character which makes it more appropriate to put it under the category of the Insular South Seas than under that of the Continental South Seas.

Seeing that Malai forms a part of the Indo-China peninsula, it may be considered proper to regard it is part of the Continental South Seas, but, forming, as it does, part of a long and narrow peninsula branching off from the main body of Indo-China, it has every appearance of an island. The Malay peninsula bears a strikingly insular character compared with the Indo-China peninsula or the Indian peninsula. In view of this fact, Malai may well be classed with the East Indies. Malai bears greater resemblance to the East Indies than to the other parts of Indo-China in that it has neither long rivers nor extensive plains. Its climate too is tropical like the East Indies. In its seasonal distribution of precipitation also, Malai resembles the East Indies more than it does Indo-China. Another fact that may be cited in support of the theory is that, geographically, it projects itself far southward into the East Indian archipelago.

Thus, it seems rational, from the point of view of natural geography, to consider Malai as part of the East Indies. It may not be quite right, however, to conclude from this fact only that Malai, with the East Indies, should form one economic area or a sectional economic area of importance within the Greater East Asia Economic Sphere. Let me, therefore, further consider where it stands racially, historically and economically.

Natives from Sumatra

The native inhabitants of Malai belong to the Malayan race, which came from Sumatra. Some natives may be descendants of the Semang and the Sakai tribes who were there prior to the advent of the Malayan race, but these are so negligible an entity that they may be left out of consideration in considering the history of Malai. The Malayan race lives on rice as do all races in Indo-China, but it offers a marked contrast with the principal races in Indo-China in that they came from Sumatra whereas rice came from China.

There are now so many Chinese in Malai that they represent as high or even higher proportion than the Malayan race in the population of the country. According to statistical figures published as regards the resources of Greater East Asia, the people of the Malayan race and the Chinese residents alike number 2,200,000 or 43 per cent of the total population. The Chinese are particularly influential in the economic sphere, and it is said that in this particular sphere of activity, they are masters of the situation.

As has been described above, Malai belong racially to the East Indies, a fact which suggests that its history has been closely bound up with the East Indies. In fact, the history of Malai is virtually a history of intercourse with the East Indies. That Mohammedanism is the religion of the natives of that country goes to endorse it.

The occupation of Malacca by the Portuguese in 1511 marked the beginning of European incursion into the South Seas. The Dutch who came later took possession of Java first and then took Malacca from the Portuguese in 1641 because they were alive to the necessity of controlling Malai for the rule of the East Indies.

The British also sought to extend sway over the East Indies by placing Malai under their control. Britain ruled the East Indies at the time of the Napoleonic wars, but later she returned the territory to Holland while keeping possession of Malai. Though nominally placed under Dutch rule, however, the East Indies has remained largely under British control for practical purposes. In any case, the Europeans who controlled Malai made a point of utilizing it as the base for extending their influence over the East Indies. It was very rarely used as a base for their advance into Indo-China. Thus, it will be seen that Malai which is closely related to the East Indies from the point of view of natural geography has had close connection with that territory from the historical point of view also.

Viewed economically, there is all the more reason to put Malai under the category of the East Indies. As already mentioned, the natives of Malai live on rice. Indeed, the cultivation of rice was their main pursuit, as it is still in all other parts of Indo-China. In French Indo-China, in Thailand or in Burma, for instance, more than 80 per cent of the population is agricultural, and practically all farmers are engaged in the cultivation of rice. Blessed with favorable climatic conditions, rice plants thrive very well in these districts and the yield is enormous.

The production of rice is by far the largest of all products and it is exported in large quantities every year. Thus, one salient feature of the economy of Indo-China is its dependence on rice. In Malai, however, the cultivation of rice is not carried on so briskly at present. Far from exporting rice, it has been importing it heavily.

In the East Indies, as in Malai, rice does not play a dominant part in its economy. Although rice is grown in the former Dutch East Indies, its importance is less in terms of value than some other products. It is not a rice-exporting country. Taken as a whole, the former Dutch East Indies has been importing it. Conditions were similar in the Philippines. Formerly, rice played a very important part in the economy of the East Indies as well as in Malai. Generally speaking, dependence on rice characterized the inherent nature of their economy. It was entirely due to the policy of their rulers that rice lost its former dominant position to other products.

As for the native inhabitants, they have undiminished enthusiasm for the cultivation of rice, and they would take to it eagerly if they could because rice is their main foodstuff. But it was for their own interest, not for the benefit of these native inhabitants, that Western countries conquered and ruled these regions.

It was for the acquisition of certain important products of these territories, in which their own countries were lacking, that the Europeans originally fixed their covetous eyes on the South Seas. Once they gained control over them, therefore, they pursued energetically an economic exploitation policy aiming at the furtherance of their interests at the expense of the native inhabitants.

The products which have been developed in these regions as the result of this policy are rubber, sugar, tea, coffee, cacao, tobacco, quinine, cocoanut, hemp, pineapple, tin, oil and teak. All of these products are almost entirely useless for the daily livelihood of the native inhabitants. Western capitalists and managers nevertheless encouraged their production. In these industries, native and Chinese labor was employed and this labor, which was very cheap according to the Western standard of wages, was the basic factor which made their enterprises in East Asia successful. By exploiting Eastern races in this way, the Western industrialists led a luxurious life, while, on the other hand, the native inhabitants were forced to a most wretched existence. Their enterprises in the South Seas were mainly agricultural, but they were indifferent to such agricultural crops as were necessary for the livelihood of the native inhabitants. This accounts for the fact that there was a shortage in the supply of rice.

In this respect, Malai's position was exactly the same as that of the East Indies. Although the enterprises undertaken by Western capitalists in Malai were not necessarily identical with those which they carried on in the East Indies, their general attitude was the same. They produced rubber, tin and other products with native and Chinese labor and realized enormous profits by exporting them to Western countries, while disregarding the daily needs of native people in regard to foodstuffs. The economy of Malai was utterly distorted by Westerners who were bent on promoting the interests of their own countries.

In short, notwithstanding the fact that Malai constitutes part of the Indo-China peninsula, it has much more in common with the East Indies in character than with Indo-China, from the viewpoint of natural geography, from the racial and historical points of view, and also from the economic standpoint.

Fruits of Wisdom

The creditor whose appearance gladdens the heart of a debtor may hold his head in sunbeams, and his foot on storms.—Lavater.

* * *

Those who are themselves incapable of great crimes, are ever backward to suspect others.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

If poverty is the mother of crimes, want of sense is the father of them.—Bruyere.

* * *

The gods conceal from men the happiness of death, that they may endure life.—Lucan.